
Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FRANCIS ALASKA.

Yale is glad to get \$1,000,000 in good cash, even if it does smell of coal oil.

Now that John D. Rockefeller has learned that it's tainted, maybe he's trying to unload.

Sarah Bernhardt says men's attire is ridiculous. Someone must have told Sarah how she looked in it.

As is the case with the other denominations the new \$20 bill will be about as hard to acquire as to imitate.

It is base—almost wicked, in fact—for the American pupils at Oxford to try to supplant cricket with the great Yankee game.

A Connecticut man who set a trap to catch a deer and caught his mother-in-law is trying awfully hard to show his disappointment.

Plush car seats have been banished from Kentucky, owing to their dangerousness. The gun is still regarded as harmless there.

The Panama zone will be more popular with excursionists when the yellow fever germ is permanently retired from the reception committee.

Yes, the newspapers give Tom Lawson a lot of advertising, but, on the other hand, Tom gives the newspapers a lot of live topics for discussion.

A Chicago insurance man has failed, with liabilities of \$357,645 and assets of \$260. There is no accounting for the turns that genius sometimes takes.

The question as to why the colleges are conferring so many degrees on prominent men is easily answered. It advertises the colleges and costs nothing.

A young woman committed suicide because her lover postponed the marriage. In a great many cases putting off the evil day would be a cause for rejoicing.

A clever floriculturist has succeeded in producing a rose with coal-black petals, and the highest professors of this kind of culture do not yet despair of producing hyacinth that will smell like an onion.

A London literary man has burned the MSS of his latest book twice. It was a history of Venice, but he must have made it dreadful dry. He made four drafts of it, but evidently forgot to open the damper.

John D. Rockefeller has just given \$10,000,000 to be used as an endowment for higher education in the United States. Ida Tarbell's grammar has doubtless caused him to realize how sorely higher education is needed.

The Chicago Record-Herald, after making a careful collection of statistics, has discovered that co-education is resulting in the humiliation of man, for in almost every case the girl undergraduates outrank their masculine classmates. This will never do. Co-education must go.

Encouraged by its success in butting a trolley car off the track, the automobile is likely to seek new worlds to conquer, but it will not tackle the locomotive yet a while. It is to be observed that the intoxication of speed rarely affects the reckless chauffeur to such an extent as to render him oblivious to the danger signals at railroad crossings. This indicates that speed intoxication—which is the fashionable term for criminal indifference to other people's rights—is less a disease than a vice.

Because a woman went to the White House and announced that she wanted to live there the Washington police haled her off to strong quarters and declared that she was crazy. The deduction is not warranted. A good many women—and a good many men too—have had a fancy for living in the White House and nobody deemed them crazy. In the present instance the woman's insanity is probably predicated on the circumstance that she sought to achieve her desire without political methods. Anybody who tries to do anything without a "pull" is deemed crazy ipso facto by residents of Washington.

We shudder when we read of the cruel king of antiquity—he reigned in Rome or some other old place—who wrote out his laws, hung them so high nobody could read them, and then severely punished all who violated them. But we haven't improved on his plan very much at that. We enact laws nowadays, print them in a few volumes which have no general circulation, and punish every man, woman or child who violates a law he never heard of. For ignorance of the law is no excuse. In many instances even the lawyers don't know what the law is. And the judges only guess at it. What makes the Federal Supreme Court Supreme is the important fact that it gets the last guess; and we all know that very often that guess is determined by a majority vote. There is at least one case on record when a justice of the Supreme Court changed his mind over night, and that change of mind changed the last guess, and consequently the law. There is so much man-made law that no man can know

all of it. The principal advantage a lawyer has over the blacksmith in practicing law, is that he has a license, knows where the library is and knows how to hunt up references. And it sometimes happens that judges are such slaves of law books and precedents that they dispense too much law and too little justice. Every once in awhile we read of some learned judge who scolds a jury for not weighing the evidence as he weighs it, and bringing in a verdict not in accord with his judgment of evidence. But it is probably a good thing for erring humanity that juries keep on tempering justice with mercy because their minds are not beclouded by too much book law. And the swelling of the judges will probably go down in time.

One of the leading papers of the east in discussing the contrast between the "thousands of women studying sedulously in colleges" and "swearing and cigarette smoking women in fine clothes," says that the former are "the real feminine aristocracy of America." No one will question the superiority of the sedulous student over the swearing and cigarette smoking woman. But is there not an implication in the designation of the former as the "real feminine aristocracy" which is a wholesale injustice? There is no quarrel to pick with the true college woman. She is all right and the more of them there are the better off the country will be. But what of those that do not have the opportunity that comes to the college woman? Can they, do they, have no place in the "real feminine aristocracy of America?" What of the girl who struggles against adversity during her college years and in spite of obstacles makes her life a living, positive force for good in the community of which she is a part? What of the woman, without college education, who has devoted her whole time to the matchless task of making a home and to the labors of love which are inseparably connected with the home life? What of the woman who rejoices in the sacrifice which she can make in the service of her children and is content with seeing them honorable and faithful men and women who are doing their part in the world's work? It is right that there should be rejoicing because of academic achievement. But let this rejoicing be tempered with reason. There are many hearts that are full of regret because they could not do what these others have done—hearts that are just as brave and true and worthy of admiration as are these others. They are willing to bear their share of the burdens of our common life. They will bear them unflinchingly and successfully. They will make their lives count and the world will be better because of what they do. Their circle of influence may not be so large as that of their college trained sisters, but the influence itself is just as wholesome and inspiring.

YOUNG TOWN A MODEL.

Oklahoma City, in Shops and Public Buildings, Shows Culture of People. If you did not know its history, you would suppose that Oklahoma City was an old and mature town, for it has every appearance of age, culture, wealth and prosperity, writes W. E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. Very few cities of its population have so many fine business blocks, hotels and handsome residences. The city hall, which is just approaching completion, is not surpassed in architectural appearance, conveniences or in any of the features that are desirable in public buildings by any similar structure in the United States. There is nothing better in New York or New England, and if you can judge of the taste of the people by the size and the stocks of the retail stores, by the samples of merchandise exhibited in the show windows, by the contents of the bookstores and picture shops, you will recognize at once that you are in a highly educated and cultured community.

Oklahoma City is what you might call a made-to-order town. It was not born young, as one might say. The territory never had a pioneer period. The people did not pass through the log cabin and sod hut stages of growth, like other western cities. The country was all ready for them when they entered it, and it was only necessary for them to build their homes and plow the ground and put in their crops, and most of the settlers had the money to do it. That accounts for the mature appearance of everything that you see around you.

It was also an advantage that many of the leaders of this community had already passed through a pioneer experience in other States. Many of them had come out in prairie schooners to Kansas, Colorado and Texas, and had served an apprenticeship as entrepreneurs in those States, so that they were able to avoid many of the errors and solve more easily the perplexities that always accompany the settlement of a new territory.

Incongruous.

"Pleasant duty," snorted the chronic kicker, "that's another ridiculous expression."

"Why so?" demanded the speaker who had used it.

"Because no duty could really be pleasant if it's actually a duty."—Philadelphia Press.

Cannot Escape.

Ted—Do you think that old millionaire will do any good with his money?

Ned—He'll have to. He has six marriageable daughters.

Never strike a man when he's down—unless you are sure he will never be able to get up again.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

BIG BATTLESHIP STILL SUPREME.



ADMIRAL DEWEY.

I have no doubt that those opposed to the building of battleships will try to extract arguments from the operations of the torpedo boats in the Korean strait. They will still claim that a battleship costing millions is at the mercy of a torpedo boat costing a few hundred thousand dollars. That sort of argument has been used for a century. There is one great lesson of the Togo-Roketsvsky battle which the United States and all maritime powers must take to heart, and that is the education and training of the crews of the warships. The failure of Roketsvsky can only be attributed to the lack of training of his officers and men. You cannot make sailors and gunners within a year. You must take ample time to educate your crews and you must require them to observe constant application. At Manila the guns of the Spanish were equal to those we had and some of them larger, but it was the accuracy of aim and the discipline of the crews that won the battle so far as human power is concerned.

HELP THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES.

By Andrew Carnegie.



A library requires the recipient to read and study. He becomes more sensible and rises in the social scale. I have little faith in benefiting people who do not benefit themselves. You cannot boost a man up the ladder unless he does some of the climbing himself. If people read they will soon learn how to better the conditions under which they live. In other words, the only way to improve the submerged tenth is to improve their tastes and habits. It is a question of the submerged tenth versus the swimming tenth, and more can be done by helping those who help themselves.

I have given a tremendous amount of thought to this great question and have come to the conclusion that the least rewarded of all professions is that of the teacher in our American higher educational institutions. New York City generously and very wisely provides retiring pensions for teachers in her public schools. Very few of our colleges are able to do so. The consequences are grievous. Able men hesitate to adopt teaching as a career, and many old professors whose places should be occupied by younger men cannot be retired.

FOOD FADS STUDIED BY FARMERS.

By George K. Holmes.



So precise have many farmers and dealers become in their estimation of the nature and value of consumers' fancies that they analyze them and translate them into sense impressions, and give numerical weights to these impressions more accurately than they could guess the weight of a hog or the number of bushels in a corn crib.

Place a farmer and a city bred man in the presence of a large variety of apples, and the farmer, likely, will select for his eating such apples as a Rhode Island greening, a northern spy, a Grimes golden, or a Jonathan, and the city man, governed in his choice by

different sets of nerves, may select a Ben Davis, Baldwin, Stark, or Missouri pippin. Taste is the fruit grower's principal test of an apple, if he has to eat it himself, but different qualities are of chief importance when he considers buying consumers in general, most of whom are townspeople.

In the estimation of the old lovers of buckwheat cakes, buckwheat flour has suffered because of the growing demand for whiteness. Formerly buckwheat flour was slightly brown and the buckwheat flavor was unmistakable and easily detected, but more recent milling processes have made this flour much whiter, and, besides this, the adulterator has not neglected the opportunity to promote the whiteness by combining with the buckwheat flour some cheaper and whiter wheat flour.

Butter and cheese are almost universally colored to meet the popular demand, and this demand varies so in different sections of the country that it is necessary for manufacturers and shippers to prepare their shipments especially for the sections of country in which they are to be consumed; for instance, Washington demands a darker butter than Chicago, and New Orleans demands one still darker than Washington.

MECHANICS IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

By Jones Howard.



Which trade is the best to enter for a man ambitious to secure his own shop or business through a trade, no one would have the temerity to say absolutely. There are several of a nature similar that will run strong favorites on this question. As a class they stand quite separate from those in which the chance for the worker is reduced to a minimum. To the writer the trades which might be classed as the easiest to become independent of an employer are: Carpenters, plumbers, painters, printers and cigarmakers.

The other class may be said to include machinists, metal workers, architectural iron workers, boot and shoe workers, electrical workers, tailors and woodworkers. These are only the principal lines of each class, there being several minor trades which might be included in one or the other. But these are the principal trades offered to the man who wishes to learn a craft. They include in their ranks the greater share of skilled laborers in the country. They are the most important.

That there is a chance for the journeyman to become contractor in these trades is shown by the fact that nearly all the employers in these lines once worked for wages at a trade themselves. This means that it has been done and can be done again. Through working at the trades for several years the workman becomes acquainted with the men who have such work to be done, and often they leave their positions to work for themselves through the suggestion of others.

NEED OF RAILROADS IN PHILIPPINES.

By William H. Taft.



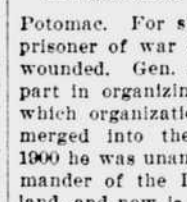
There are only 120 miles of railroad in the Philippine Islands. In barbarous Algeria there are 2,000 miles, although the territory is very little larger and the population is not as great by one-third. This gives a fair idea of the disproportion in the matter of railway mileage in the Philippines, when you compare it with that of tropical colonies similarly situated in other parts of the world. Nothing else will so contribute to the education, elevation and uplifting of the people as the construction of railroads through different parts of the islands. Nothing else will so contribute to their commercial prosperity, because the railroads will make it possible to bring the enormous crops, which can be raised on various parts of the islands, to the seaboard for exportation.

NEW HEAD OF THE G. A. R.

Gen. John R. King Has a Brilliant Record as a Soldier.

Gen. John R. King, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, succeeding the late Gen. W. W. Blackmar, is one of the oldest members of the organization and holds the position of pension agent in Washington. He was born in Maryland and at the age of 17 became a soldier, and participated in many of the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac. For six months he was a prisoner of war and three times was wounded. Gen. King took an active part in organizing the Boys in Blue, which organization subsequently was merged into the Grand Army. In 1900 he was unanimously elected Commander of the Department of Maryland, and now is a member of Wilson Post No. 1.

GENERAL KING.



CATHERINE THE GREAT.

An Odd Woman Was This Empress of the Russians.

A recent writer says of Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia from the year 1762 to 1796:

"She rose at 6 and lit her own fire. Her table was ideally simple. From the reproach of overeating and overdrinking she was free. Though she could not sing a note, she and Prince Dashkoff, who could sing no better, occasionally performed in a concert. A sudden burst of the most exalted and ridiculous discordant tones was the consequence, one seconding the other, with scientific shrugs and all the solemn, self complacent airs and grimaces of musicians. From this perhaps she passed to a cat concert and imitated the purring of a cat in the most droll and ludicrous manner, always taking care to add appropriate, half comic, half sentimental words, which she invented for the occasion, or else, spitting like a cat in a passion, with her back up, she suddenly boxed the first person in her way, making up her hand into a paw and mewing outrageously."

While playing what one night Catherine could not get her page to answer the bell. "After she had rung twice, again without effect, she left the room, looking dazed, and did not reappear for a considerable time. The company



—Indianapolis Sun.

BLACKBERRY TIME.



—Indianapolis Sun.

supposed that the unfortunate page was destined to Siberia or at least the knout. As a matter of fact, Catherine on entering the ante-chamber found the page, like his betters, busy at whist. "When the bell rang he happened to have so interesting a hand that he could not make up his mind to quit it. Now, what did the empress do? She dispatched the page on her errand and then quietly sat down to hold his cards until he should return."

Various Ideas as to Hades. "I am writing," said an author, "a monograph on the infernal regions as the heathen races of the world have at different times imagined them. "The infernal regions of Buddhism are horrible. They comprise a great hell and 136 lesser hells. In these hells, according to the sculptures of the Buddhist temples, men are ground to powder and their dust turned into ants and fleas and spiders. They are peested in a mortar. The hungry eat red-hot iron balls. The thirsty drink molten iron. "Islamism says of the infernal re-

Some people never do anything but turn up at the wrong time.

TO HELP HEAVY WAGGONS UP A STEEP HILL



To enable heavy wagons to climb a steep hill in Cleveland, Ohio, without any effort on the part of the teams which draw them, an escalator, or moving roadway has been provided. Its length is 420 feet, and is nearly equal to that of two short blocks. The rise effected amounts to sixty-five feet. This rolling road, therefore, delivers its load at a height equivalent to that of the roof of a five-story building; and in order to do so it is arranged so that its grade or slope is one foot vertically to every six and a half feet horizontally. The roadway itself is eight feet wide. As the motion is always in one direction, it is not intended that this device shall assist teams to get down hill again. It is taken for granted that descent will be accomplished by another route.

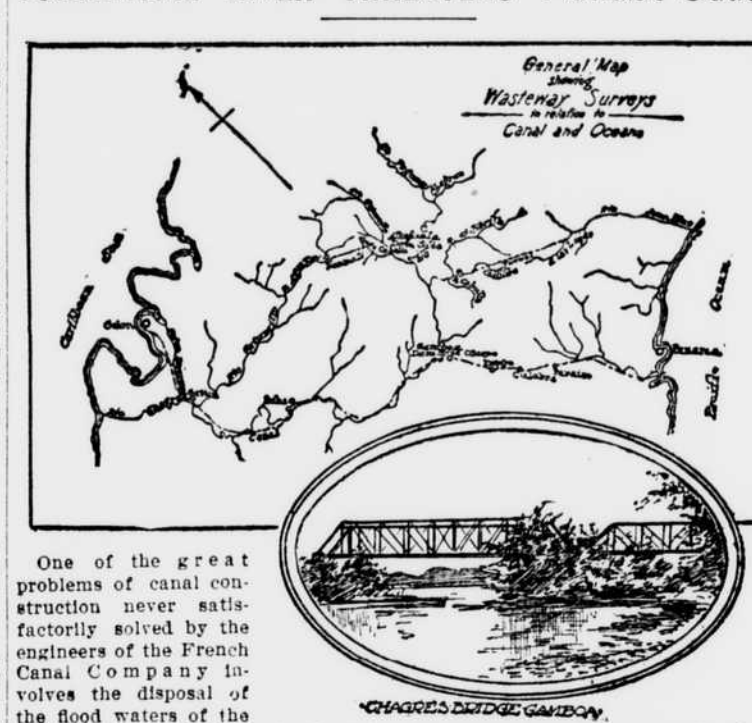
What the limit is to the capacity of the escalator has not been announced, but it is known that at least seven or eight teams can make use of it at the

same time. From two and a half to three minutes are required for the trip. The speed is a trifle less than two miles an hour.

Outwardly the escalator resembles a treadmill, or old-fashioned horse power. The floor consists of an endless chain of planks running crosswise. However, there is one great difference between the Cleveland escalator and a treadmill. The surface of the former moves upward and not downward, and when once a horse or pair of horses have stepped on to it they remain motionless until they get to the top. They are not obliged to keep traveling in consequence of the receding movement of the surface on which they stand.

The lower surface of the floor rests on a large number of "idle" pulleys, whose duty is merely to support the burden with little friction. Movement is effected by a small number of other pulleys driven by electric motors. The latter together develop more than twice as much power as is needed to keep the road in operation. In order to give durability to the roadway the planks which compose it are tipped with metal.

TORRENTIAL RIVER THREATENS PANAMA CANAL.



One of the great problems of canal construction never satisfactorily solved by the engineers of the French Canal Company involves the disposal of the flood waters of the Chagres river. Whether the final decision be for a tide level or for a lock canal, a method must be devised to control the Chagres when it becomes a raging torrent, to store water in the rainy season for use in the dry season and to send the surplus through some other channel to the sea.

Under plans of French engineers, made on a basis of controlling the flood waters on an eighty-five foot level, the cost was estimated at \$36,000,000, and many Americans have doubted whether even this enormous expenditure would protect the canal. As a result of surveys made by Americans within the last year it is announced here that the water can absolutely be controlled by means of a dam at an elevation of 185 feet and at an approximate saving of \$27,000,000 from the French estimate.

In the dry seasons the flow of the river becomes almost insignificant for control; the discharge becomes two hundred times smaller than in periods of the greatest floods. Near where the Chagres crosses the canal location its tributary, the Bas Obispo river, enters with the water from the drainage up to the continental divide. Below Obispo the Chagres flows to San Pablo through a somewhat restricted valley with tortuous windings in a narrow alluvial plain, requiring considerable rectification. High, steep, densely wooded hills narrow in and afford the dam sites of the various canal projects.

Actual conditions do not show any

foundation for the evil repute of the Chagres. The river flows over sand and gravel between steep clay banks, often not exceeding two hundred feet in width, and the water is rarely turbid. As the drainage area is free from pollution, the water should be of the purest, as it is well aerated, flowing with a swift current over many small rapids. In times of rain there is a noticeable amount of sediment, which is largely deposited in the lower reaches.

The floods are very flashy; they come suddenly and are sustained a very short period, declining quickly almost to low water conditions. The country along the upper river is thickly wooded, and in many places with a tangled and matted jungle undergrowth, through which the American parties had to cut roads, often along hills with slopes of forty degrees. From Gamboa to Alhajuela, a distance of about eleven miles, the river rises forty-five feet; in the next eleven and a half miles to a point near Santa Barbara, there is a rise of eighty feet. Outside of the villages along the railroad there is only one tiny hamlet, called Cruces, on the banks of the river.

Navigation on the Upper Chagres is limited to small dugout canoes pushed up stream by men with iron shod poles, but in the dry season there is scarcely sufficient water for this in places, and, except for deep pools at the eddies, it is possible to walk up the river bed for considerable distance.

REMARKABLE ENGRAVING FEAT.

The cut shows a feat in engraving recently performed by one of the experts in the United States bureau of engraving and printing at Washington. The limit of the engraver's skill was believed to be reached when the Lord's prayer was inscribed on a gold dollar. About a year ago a Philadelphia bank note expert succeeded in engraving the entire English alphabet on the head of a pin. Now Clarence K. Young, a skilled government employee of Uncle Sam, has put two alphabets, a date and a name on the head of a pin only sixty-five one-thousandths of an inch in diameter. As shown in the cut it is magnified more than 5,000 times. The second alphabet is on the underside of the pin head.

PHILADELPHIA BANK NOTE EXPERT SUCCEEDED IN ENGRAVING THE ENTIRE ENGLISH ALPHABET ON THE HEAD OF A PIN. NOW CLARENCE K. YOUNG, A SKILLED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE OF UNCLE SAM, HAS PUT TWO ALPHABETS, A DATE AND A NAME ON THE HEAD OF A PIN ONLY SIXTY-FIVE ONE-THOUSANDTHS OF AN INCH IN DIAMETER. AS SHOWN IN THE CUT IT IS MAGNIFIED MORE THAN 5,000 TIMES. THE SECOND ALPHABET IS ON THE UNDERSIDE OF THE PIN HEAD.

Politeness of Irish Peasantry. A friend sends me the following delightful bit, cut from some paper: "It is well known that the Irish peasant (no doubt from a sense of politeness),

will seldom disagree with a tourist, but likes to give an answer which he thinks will be agreeable to the questioner. Last summer a gentleman from Liverpool, while out for a sail on Carlingford Lough, was caught in a gale. Knowing the danger, Pat made for the shore. 'Why are you going in,' said the visitor; 'there's not much wind?' 'No,' replied the boatman, 'but, sure, what there is av it is mighty powerful.' An angler tells how, when in quest of fish, he asked a small bare-legged boy if there were any fish in a certain river. 'There is, yer honor.' 'What sort of fish?' 'There do be trout and eels, yer honor.' 'Any salmon?' 'Them do be an odd one.' 'Anyther mometers?' 'Them does be there, too, yer honor; but they comes up lather in the season.'—R. B. Marston, in Fishing Gazette.

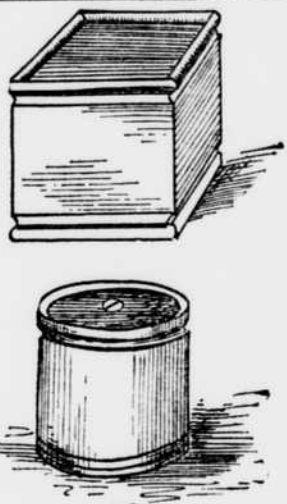
Not His Fault. "It seems to me that Bliggins doesn't know his own mind." "Well, you can't blame the man. He has been on the jury and has listened to arguments of opposing lawyers so much that he doesn't feel sure of anything."

A woman gossip is bad enough, but a man gossip is the limit.

KEGS MADE OF PULP.

Newly Patented Process to Supplant Packages of Wood.

One-piece fiber, of compressed pulp packages, have not become as popular as was at one time believed they were destined to do, owing principally to the difficulty of molding these into proper liquid proof shapes, except at great expense of time and labor. In their manufacture a pulp, such as paper is made from, is pumped to a machine in which it is compressed into the desired shape of the main body of the package. The ends are subsequently closed by heads which rest upon suitably formed internal flanges and the body extending beyond these heads is then bent or crimped down upon the heads, thus holding them in place. It is just here that the practical difficulties of manufacture are encountered. In order to effect a binding, or cementing, of the several parts into



PACKAGE MADE OF PULP.

one homogeneous whole, it is essential that the main body of the package should not have lost too much of its original moisture, yet if it is not pretty dry it is incapable of withstanding the considerable handling incident to bending and crimping. A Wilmington inventor, however, has discovered that kegs and other difficult-shaped packages may be readily made of pulp if a binder, or cementing material, is added to the pulp. This binder will set or knit sufficiently to bind the pulp fibers together before the water has entirely passed off. It can, therefore, be worked while still in a moist condition and will stand the necessary handling or bending. Moreover, the moisture remaining in the pulp enables the head to be firmly grasped by shrinkage of the body, which is a large factor in producing a durable moisture proof package. It is believed that besides kegs, boxes, pails and other commercial packages, that even bathtubs may be manufactured of pulp under the new process.

WHAT HIS JOB WAS WORTH.

Corporation Official Given Plain Hint by a Well-Wisher.

Some months ago an officer holding an important executive post in one of the greater corporations received a kindly, almost neighborly, call from one of his fellow directors. This officer had returned from a brief vacation trip. The fellow director said to him that in view of their long friendship and their respect and admiration each for the ability and achievements of the other, he was going to speak somewhat plainly to that officer. Then he put this question bluntly to him: "What would you be willing to pay to keep your place?"

It seemed a strange question. The executive officer did not know at first what to make of it. He saw, of course, that there was some kindly, although hidden, purpose in the question, and so he answered in the spirit in which the inquiry was put. He said that, of course, if it were necessary and was the proper thing to do, he would rather pay a large sum of money than to lose that office, for it represented his ambition and was in line with his achievements. "But I do not know what you are driving at," this officer continued.

Then the officer was told that while, of course, it was impossible to take seriously the question, "What money are you willing to pay to hold the office?" nevertheless there was a price which he would have to pay, and that price was this: He must give up ostentatious living, he must be especially careful to observe local ordinances, not driving recklessly with his automobile, he must be careful to keep all the appearances of propriety, he must do all things that a sober-minded, self-respecting citizen should do, and if his disposition led him to genteel dissipation, riotous living or to ostentation, then the giving up of those things was the price he would have to pay if he desired to keep his office. And the reason why that price was exacted was that as officer of a corporation in which the public has invested heavily he must necessarily heed public opinion, even in the conduct of his private life.—New York Letter in Philadelphia Press.

Getting Too Near the Bear.

Cholly—I say, guide! I think we are following these bear tracks in the wrong direction.

Guide—Oh, no. We will soon catch up with him.

Cholly—That's what I meant, Judge.

Kind.

Bess—I have the kindest brother on earth. He turns aside for a worm.

Tess—That's nothing. My sister refuses to boil her drinking water because it kills the microbes!—Detroit Tribune.

For the Children

To succeed these days you must have plenty of grit, courage, strength. How is it with the children? Are they thin, pale, delicate? Do not forget Ayer's Sarsaparilla. You know it makes the blood pure and rich, and builds up the general health in every way.

The children cannot possibly have good health unless the bowels are in proper condition. A sluggish liver gives a coated tongue, bad breath, constipated bowels. Correct all these by giving small laxative doses of Ayer's Pills. All vegetable, sugar-coated.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of HAIR VIGOR, AGUE CURE, CHERRY PECTORAL.

"Equality.—There is a difference in grade between the general and the private soldier, yet let no man grow discouraged because his place is humble. The sexton is at times as indispensable to the church as your pastor. The poorest maker of shoes is not to be compared in our general classification of men with the man who preaches from your pulpit; but at the last great day there will be an unprejudiced one who will judge only from the quality of the shoes and the goodness of the sermon as to the worth of the work of the two men.—Bishop J. S. Key, Methodist, Sherman, Texas.

stewed π in. Shave off the ears; to three pints of corn add three tablespoonfuls of butter, water to cover with pepper and salt; stew slowly, and just before dishing add a teaspoon of cream.

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A WOLF IN THE DOORYARD.

To attack a savage and hungry wolf in the open with no weapon but a slender stick of dry wood is a feat comparatively few men would care to undertake, even in defense of a fellow creature. A wolf which recently strayed into Billerica, Mass., found a young woman there who had no prejudice against personal encounter with him, and who risked her own life in a struggle to save her dog.

Billerica lies along the Shawshen and Concord Rivers, about eighteen miles northwest of Boston. The valley of the Shawshen is quite heavily wooded in irregular tracts. Two wolves escaped from a menagerie in Lexington, near the river, in October, and finding shelter in these woods began a search for support in the henrosts and pastures of neighboring farmers. One was soon shot by a man whom it had attacked in his dooryard. The other remained at large, and created excitement in all the neighboring towns.

Billerica Center is so far from the Shawshen woods that few persons believed the wolf would appear there. No thought of the brute occurred to the members of the King household, on the edge of the village, but one Saturday evening there was a commotion in their hen-yard. Some one or something was evidently disturbing the fowls, and Carlo, guardian of the house, rushed out to discipline the intruder.

Carlo is a tiny Scotch terrier, bothered by masses of long hair which fill his eyes and impede his steps. But he is not lacking in courage. Wolves were new to him, but when he found one trying to break through the fence of the hen-yard he attacked him bravely, and snapped at his heels. The wolf, disappointed in the hens, evidently concluded that Carlo would do as well. It whirled, grabbed him by the neck and started for the road.

Miss Cora King is a school teacher, young and determined. Carlo is her especial pet. She came out of the house close behind him to see what was frightening the hens, and saw the wolf running away with her dog. That was no time for hesitation or for hunting men-folk. Miss King picked up a stick and threw it at the wolf, which whirled about and faced her. Then she picked up another stick, the first she could reach, and rushed at the animal. The wolf waited for her till she was almost upon him, then turned and ran, carrying the dog. Miss King pursued, and soon came so near that the wolf dropped the dog in the road and made off at top speed. He could face men, but a school teacher with a stick was too much for him.

Then, the strain being over, the eternal feminine prevailed. Miss King sat down in the road beside her mutilated dog, and wept copiously and loudly from grief and nervousness. There the members of her family found her a few minutes later, and beside her Carlo, inert and apparently lifeless. But the little dog's hair had helped to save his life, and he soon came to, wagged his tail, and began to bark exactly where he had left off.

It was a clear moonlight night. The wolf was hunted till after midnight when it escaped into the river woods to be shot at daybreak by a young farmer, whom it attacked as he was driving through.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The Church Beautiful—What is it that makes the church beautiful? Not the massive architecture, the music or eloquent sermon; these are only the accessories of worship. The true beauty of the church must come from the spirit of the worshippers. The sincere worship of God is the fairest ornament; the earnest endeavor to help men the greatest charm.—Rev. J. P. Forbes, Unitarian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Salmon Salad. Pick up cold cooked salmon, lay it on a bed of lettuce washed clean, pour over it a dressing made as follows: To the yolks of three eggs (well beaten) add one-half a teaspoonful each of mustard, sugar and salt; beat into it (a tablespoonful at a time) three-quarters of a cupful of salad oil; then add one-half a cupful of lemon juice.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE. Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. All druggists sell it. 2c. Don't accept any substitute.

Heavy receipts in June resulted in a surplus of \$13,000,000 in the Treasury operations of that month, and reduced the deficit from \$37,000,000 to about \$24,000,000 for the fiscal year. Receipts were about the same as in the previous year, but there was a considerable increase of expenditures in the War, Navy and Postoffice Departments.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. WATKINS & TRACY, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKER, KIDDER & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY JAPANESE GUNS.



The Orel was one of the unfortunate Russian vessels so signally defeated by Admiral Togo in the naval battle of the Sea of Japan and she was among the vessels pursued by the Japanese after they had scattered their opponent's fleet. She was attacked near Liancourt rocks, surrendered and was taken to Malscuru. Some idea of the destructive force of the modern naval gun can be gained from the photograph here shown, the first taken after the battle.

ROCKEFELLER'S FACE.

Ida M. Tarbell's Description of the Oil King's Physiognomy.

Study the photograph, the last taken of Mr. Rockefeller, study George Varian's powerful sketch from life made in 1903, and say if it be worth while to be the richest man in the world at the cost these portraits show. Writes Ida M. Tarbell in McClure's for August. Concentration, craftiness, cruelty, and something indelibly repulsive are in them. The photograph reveals nothing more. Mr. Varian's



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

sketch is vastly more interesting for it suggests, besides, both power and pathos and no one can look long on Mr. Rockefeller without feeling these qualities. The impression he makes on one who sees him for the first time is overwhelming. Brought face to face with Mr. Rockefeller unexpectedly, and not knowing him, the writer's immediate thought was, "This is the oldest man in the world—a living mummy." But there is no sense of feebleness with the sense of age; indeed there is one of terrific power. The disease which in the last three or four years has swept Mr. Rockefeller's head bare of hair, stripped away even eyelashes and eyebrows, has revealed all the strength of his great head. Mr. Rockefeller is a big man, not over tall but large with powerful shoulders and a neck like that of a bull. His head is wide and deep and disproportionately high, with curious bumps made more conspicuous by the tightly drawn, dry, naked skin. The interest of the big face lies in the eyes and mouth. Eyes more useful for a man of Mr. Rockefeller's practices could hardly be conceived. They are small and intent and steady, and they are as expressionless as a wall. They see everything and reveal nothing. It is not a shifty eye—not a cruel or leering one. It is something vastly more to be feared—a blank eye, looking through and through things, and telling nothing of what they found on the way.

But if the eyes say nothing the mouth tells much. Its former mask the full mustache Mr. Rockefeller has always worn, is now completely gone. Indeed the greatest loss Mr. Rockefeller sustained when his hair went was that it revealed his mouth. It is only a slit—the lips are quite lost, as if by eternal grinding together of the teeth—teeth set on something he would have. It is at once the cruellest feature of his face—this mouth—the cruellest and the most pathetic, for the hard, close-set line slants downward at the corners, giving a look of age and sadness. The downward droop is emphasized by deep vertical furrows run-

ning from each side of his nose. Mr. Rockefeller may have made himself the richest man in the world, but he has paid. Nothing but paying ever ploughs such lines in a man's face, ever sets his lips to such a melancholy angle.

VILLAGES ARE TO VANISH.

Three Hamlets to Be Obliterated to Increase New York's Water Supply.

Three more of the Croton valley's most picturesque villages are soon to be obliterated to meet the ever-increasing demand of New York City for water. The hamlets doomed by the watershed authorities are Croton Falls, Cross River and a part of the town of Somers. The houses, churches, stores, shops and even the cemeteries are to be blotted out, leaving only the bare land, which will be flooded with water, making two lakes, each about four miles long. The first of the villages to go will be Cross River, where New York has begun the erection of an immense dam to cost \$3,000,000, one of the busiest manufacturing centers of Westchester County. It has a population of 500, with a postoffice, three churches, two schools, a cemetery and a half dozen stores and shops.

The place was founded in revolutionary times and was famous generations ago for its paper manufacturing. The people will be paid for their property at "market value," but this will hardly compensate them for the loss of their homes and the breaking up of their associations.

About 700 persons in the three condemned towns will lose their homes and business, and most of them will be compelled to go out in the world and begin life over among strangers. In the case of the old people the circumstances are pathetic, and many sad scenes are expected when the time arrives for them to bid farewell to the homes and neighbors they have known since childhood.

BIRD WITH WOODEN LEG.

This Stork Walks With Dignity and Scorns to Limp.

This is a picture of a stork, one of whose legs was broken quite close to his body. It had to be amputated, and a clever artificer made for the bird



THE STORK AND HIS ARTIFICIAL LEG.

the artificial limb, which is also shown separately in the picture. The stork quickly learned to walk on his wooden leg, and he seems to even limp a bit, as do many men who have but imperfect control of artificial members.

The Ethics of the Umbrella. "Lend me your umbrella, dear. It's raining, and I've got to go to the vestry meeting again to-night." "But, John, why don't you take the one you've been carrying for the last week?" "What, to the vestry meeting? Why, that's where I got it."

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 37 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The war department has recently given an order which appeals to the finest sentiment. The post commander at Fort McHenry has been directed to ascertain the exact position of the pole from which floated the flag which suggested to Francis Scott Key "The Star-Spangled Banner." The officers and enlisted men at the post wish to erect a stone to mark the spot.

Ice Cream Cake.

One cup of sugar, three eggs, six tablespoonfuls of milk, three tablespoonfuls of butter and one and one-quarter cups of flour in which a teaspoonful of baking powder has been sifted. Flavor with vanilla.

Ether was first used in surgical operations in 1846.

The United States produces 319,000,000 metric tons of coal a year, worth at the mines \$45,000,000 and costing consumers nearly a billion dollars.

Reckless chauffeurs are doing all they can to bring discredit on automobiles, and they become so audacious in breaking the speed laws that the need of more rigorous enforcement of the statutes, both in Europe and in this country, is made apparent by frequent disasters on both sides of the ocean.—New York Tribune.

OLD PEOPLE

Their Pains and Ailments

Any taint of the blood quickly shows itself with old people, and troubles, which a younger, more vigorous constitution holds in check, take possession of those of advanced years. A mole, wart or pimple often begins to inflame and fester, terminating in a sore that refuses to heal. Wandering pains of a rheumatic character are almost constant, the joints get stiff and the muscles sore, while sleeplessness and nervousness make life a burden. The natural activity of the body is not so great in old age and all the organs get dull and sluggish, failing to carry out the waste matters and poisons accumulating in the system and they are taken up and absorbed by the blood, rendering it weak and unable to properly nourish the system. There is no reason why old age should not be as healthy as youth if the blood is kept pure and strong. S. S. S. is purely vegetable and is the safest and best blood purifier and tonic for old people, because it is gentle, but at the same time thorough in its action, purifying the blood of all poisons and foreign matter, strengthening it and toning up the entire system by its fine tonic effect. Almost from the first dose the appetite increases, the general health begins to improve and the pains and ailments pass away.

SSS I had a severe attack of La Grippe, which left me almost a physical wreck. To add to my wretched condition, Rheumatism developed. In a short time after beginning S. S. S. I was relieved of the pains and have gained in flesh and strength and my general health is better than for years. I heartily recommend S. S. S. for all blood diseases. Union, S. C. B. F. GREGORY.

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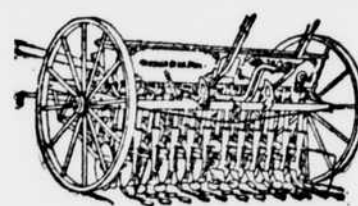
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All work guaranteed 12 years. We are here to stay. Most reliable dentists in the Northwest. See us. Examination, Consultation and advice FREE.

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Opposite Arcade Entrance, 1314 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash. See our samples in case at the entrance. Dr. Zimmerman, Mgr. Phone Main 5746.

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A Perfect Drill is impossible without a feeding device that will sow the grain evenly under all conditions. The ordinary gravity feed sows by weight. The greater pressure on the feed opening when going up hill makes it sow more than when coming down, when this pressure is removed; the same on side hills. NOT SO ON THE HOOSIER. It has Perfect Force Feed; sows by measure, consequently always sows the same; and pressure does not affect it. Enlargement in the Feed Cup just where the Feed Roll takes hold of the seed prevents cracking. Write for "The Feeding of the Seed in Hoosier Drills." That tells all about it.

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PORTLAND, OREGON

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1905.

Published every Thursday by
A. V. R. SNYDER & SON,
GEO. C. L. SNYDER, MANAGER.

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Six Months ".....1 25
Three Months ".....75

Advertising Rates.
Professional Cards per Month.....\$1 00
Display, per inch per month.....50
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EXPOSITION EFFECTS.

The managers of the Lewis and Clark Exposition closed the gates on October 15, according to schedule, and the great fair of 1905 is now a matter of history. The names and deeds of the intrepid explorers who carved the path to the great "continuous woods where rolls the Oregon" have been commemorated in a fitting manner.

Thousands of people from all parts of the globe have seized the opportunity of having a look at the great west, many of whom have gone back whence they came to return to the routine of life. Thousands and millions of dollars have been exchanged over and over again, and Oregon and the whole coast—Alaska included—has been benefited by having had the exposition.

How has it helped Alaska?
A large percentage of the people who came west to attend the fair, marveled at the Alaska exhibit, which occupied a very conspicuous space in the government building. Then, taking advantage of the nearness, they came on into Alaska to learn the facts concerning the grandeur of scenery, fertility of soil, the richness of mines and activity in business of this great district.

This being true, the people of Alaska owe a great deal to the fair; not from the fact that great quantities of money were spent by these tourists while here, because such is not the case; but for the reason that the facts learned by some of them will be instrumental in bringing much capital into Alaska. Men who have amassed fortunes are far-seeing, as a rule, and those of them who have come into Alaska during the past season see business opportunities here such as no other country has to offer. Many a man who, before visiting this section, had not the most remote idea of investing, has made up his mind to come again with his wealth and family.

And again, the tourists will "spread the glad tidings" to all parts of the east, and this will have its effect.

The eyes of thousands have been opened in astonishment at the richness and grandeur of this district, and, also, at the rapidity of its development, and yet there are millions of people, among them a great number of the citizens of Alaska, themselves, who do not know what Alaska really is, nor what it contains.

It is a district comprising almost 600,000 square miles, an area as great as all that portion of the United States lying east of the Mississippi River, and has more than 26,000 miles of seacoast. During the past year the district has packed 1,500,000 cases of red salmon. Codfish, halibut, herring and other fish are taken in endless quantities. Over \$12,000,000 in placer gold has been found during the past season on Seward Peninsula, alone, to say nothing of the immense values of placer and quartz gold produced by the balance of the district. Silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, coal and many other minerals have been taken from Alaska in vast quantities. It is the sportsman's paradise, and thousands of dollars are paid annually for Alaska furs.

We might go on at length to enumerate the many profitable pursuits in which one may engage, but only mention the above as an example. Just as soon as the world comes into a full realization of the possibilities of Alaska, capital will be poured in and Alaska will "blossom as the rose." And there is no doubt but that the Lewis and Clark Fair has assisted a great deal in that direction.

William T. Perkins, in the World's Work for August, 1905, says: "In twenty-five years Alaska will have a population of more than a million, developing mines, catching fish and cutting timber. Last year Alaska shipped to the United States furs, salmon, codfish, halibut, whalebone, fish oil, copper ore, tin ore, and bullion to the value of \$19,655,911. During the same period she bought in the United States foodstuffs and clothing to the value of \$11,108,004, leaving a balance in Alaska's favor of \$8,547,907." This is a net profit of over \$23 per capita, dealing with the United States alone and as Alaska's exports to foreign markets greatly exceed her imports from the same markets, an estimate of a total net per capita profit of \$500 is a conservative one. No other country on earth can boast of such a profit.

Will wonders never cease? This section is to have a new corporation, the likes of which was never heard of before. It is to be known as the Southern Alaska Carrier Pigeon News Co., and its business will be to have a certain number of carrier pigeons in the towns not reached by telegraph, to turn loose upon arrival and departure of steamers. Mr. E. A. Batwell, the originator of this dream says: "Carrier pigeons are not as expensive as elephants. A few of them could do the work and the company which operated them could charge cable rates without any expense except a little pigeon food. I don't know what carrier pigeons eat, but their board bills should not be heavy. My plan is to have a carrier pigeon turned loose for Seward whenever a steamer lands at one of the ports west of here, and another when the vessel sails. The pigeons could always beat out the boat and would save prospective passengers the anxiety of sitting around aimlessly watching for the vessel."

A MINER at Nome by the name of Kvistad has, according to reports, invented a mineral "indicator" that is destined to "set the mining world afire" and transform Alaska into a veritable hothouse of prospect holes. The Nome Nugget, in speaking of it, says it is a simple looking piece of wood, about six inches long and two inches thick. Two holes bored through the block of wood, longitudinally, contain the "magnetic fluid," or whatever it is that is claimed to indicate the presence of gold in the ground. These holes are sealed with sealing wax. A piece of ordinary wire, looped, forms a handle, and when this is held between the index fingers, if there is gold in the ground the block turns, the number of revolutions indicating the depth to bedrock.

UNCLE Sam won't carry through the mails any more girls in bathing suits on postal cards. The sprightly, dripping darlings with radiant hosiery and Hogarthian lines are dead ones hereafter with Uncle Sam. They're all right on the beach, but done in colors on the back of a bit of pasteboard, they're—they're well, uncle doesn't mind words, he says they're positively—positively indecent. May be Uncle Sam is getting old, or it may be he has just been to camp meeting, but, in the language of the section foreman, "them's orders."—Ex.

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Wrangell, Alaska.

Trustee's Application to Enter Townsite.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
JUNEAU, ALASKA, June 1, 1905.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to this office by Marcus Fayette Inman, trustee for the townsite of Wrangell, Alaska, to enter and purchase at the minimum price, in trust, for the occupants thereof, all that certain tract of land situated on Wrangell Island, Etna harbor, Sitka Straits, District of Alaska, contained within the exterior boundary of the Wrangell townsite, according to survey number 125, excepting such reserves as are shown by the field notes of said survey hereinafter referred to, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with the U. S. initial monument No. 1; thence along meander line of Etna harbor south 82 degrees 53 minutes, east 346 chains to corner No. 2; thence south 87 degrees 32 minutes, east 1,569 chains to corner No. 3; thence south 24 degrees 47 minutes, east 4,296 chains to corner No. 4; thence north 75 degrees 55 minutes, east 1,593 chains to corner No. 5; thence south 32 degrees 33 minutes, east 1,788 chains to corner No. 6; thence south 19 degrees 19 minutes, east 9,114 chains to corner No. 7; thence south 53 degrees 41 minutes, east 4,006 chains to corner No. 8; thence south 36 degrees 41 minutes, east 5,256 chains to corner No. 9; thence north 59 degrees 06 minutes, east 5,576 chains to corner No. 10; thence north 25 degrees 27 minutes, east 9,000 chains to corner No. 11; thence north 12 degrees 58 minutes, west 5,041 chains to corner No. 12; thence north 14 degrees 07 minutes, east 8,147 chains to corner No. 13; thence north 18 degrees 05 minutes, west 9,106 chains to corner No. 14; thence north 59 degrees 30 minutes, west 8,211 chains to corner No. 15; thence north 17 degrees 05 minutes, west 7,621 chains to corner No. 16; thence north 53 degrees 21 minutes, east 1,725 chains to corner No. 17; thence north 22 degrees 26 minutes, west 7,780 chains to corner No. 18; thence north 36 degrees 04 minutes, east 3,338 chains to corner No. 19; thence north 55 degrees 04 minutes, east 4,377 chains to corner No. 20; thence north 18 degrees 49 minutes, east 4,363 chains to corner No. 21; thence north 22 degrees 06 minutes, west 4,182 chains to corner No. 22; thence north 47 degrees 34 minutes, west 8,402 chains to corner No. 23; thence north 70 degrees 54 minutes, west 6,440 chains to corner No. 24; thence north 51 minutes, west 5,002 chains to corner No. 25; thence north 58 degrees 54 minutes, west 2,898 chains to corner No. 26.

Thence leaving meander line, Thence north 12 degrees 24 minutes, west 3,212 chains to corner No. 27; thence north 59 degrees 53 minutes, east 3,245 chains to corner No. 28; thence north 35 degrees 51 minutes, west 3,491 chains to corner No. 29; thence south 52 degrees 38 minutes, west 6,041 chains to corner No. 30; thence north 31 degrees 14 minutes, west 14,243 chains to corner No. 31. Thence leaving meander line, north 60 degrees 00 minutes, east 4,118 chains to corner No. 32; thence south 30 degrees 00 minutes, east 8,468 chains to corner No. 33; thence north 43 degrees 19 minutes, west 6,440 chains to corner No. 34; thence north 36 degrees 00 minutes, west 10,228 chains to corner No. 35, on meander line Zimovia Straits.

Thence along meander line of Zimovia Straits, Thence north 10 degrees 8 minutes, west 11,240 chains to corner No. 36; thence north 88 degrees 28 minutes, west 5,215 chains to corner No. 37; thence north 32 degrees 21 minutes, west 4,083 chains to corner No. 38; thence north 41 minutes, west 5,855 chains to corner No. 39; thence north 1 degree 02 minutes, west 4,492 chains to corner No. 40; thence north 17 degrees 58 minutes, east 4,251 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

Also a small island described as follows: Beginning at corner No. 17 which bears south 23 degrees 15 minutes, east 5,888 chains, thence south 22 degrees 55 minutes, east 5,465 chains to corner No. 18; thence south 61 degrees 50 minutes, west 1,265 chains to corner No. 19; thence north 36 degrees 10 minutes, west 6,880 chains to corner No. 20; thence south 65 degrees 42 minutes, west 2,095 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing a net area of 375.23 acres, excepting and excluding the following described lands and reserve: Presbyterian M. I. on Reserve, beginning at corner No. 1 from which corner No. 2 of Wrangell Townsite bears south 29 degrees 51 minutes, west 3,801 chains; thence north 24 degrees 30 minutes, east 6,091 chains to corner No. 2; thence south 87 degrees 00 minutes, east 1,212 chains to corner No. 3; thence north 22 degrees 00 minutes, east 1,513 chains to corner No. 4; thence south 67 degrees 20 minutes, east 10,38 chains to corner No. 5; thence south 22 degrees 30 minutes, west 4,561 chains to corner No. 6; thence north 82 degrees 00 minutes, west 3,165 chains to corner No. 7; thence south 96 degrees 19 minutes, west 8,24 chains to corner No. 8; thence north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 3,309 chains to corner No. 9; thence south 56 degrees 15 minutes, west 3,967 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of one (1) acre.

U. S. Reserve No. 2, described as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1 from which point corner No. 36 bears south 31 degrees 53 minutes, west 41 chains; thence north 34 degrees 28 minutes, west 1,55 chains to corner No. 2; thence north 53 degrees 23 minutes, east 2,20 chains to corner No. 3; thence south 34 degrees 20 minutes, east 1,33 chains to corner No. 4; thence south 52 degrees 30 minutes, west 2,37 chains to the place of beginning, containing an area of .31 of an acre.

U. S. Reserve No. 3: Beginning at corner No. 1, from which point corner No. 27 Wrangell Townsite bears south 14 degrees 20 minutes, west 6,247 chains; thence north 55 degrees 00 minutes, west 3,165 chains to corner No. 2; thence north 32 degrees 30 minutes, east 3,165 chains to corner No. 3; thence south 65 degrees 00 minutes, east 3,165 chains to corner No. 4; thence south 22 degrees 30 minutes, west 3,165 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of one (1) acre.

U. S. Reserve No. 4: Beginning at corner No. 1, from which point corner No. 27 Wrangell Townsite bears south 31 degrees 53 minutes, west 41 chains; thence north 34 degrees 28 minutes, west 1,55 chains to corner No. 2; thence north 53 degrees 23 minutes, east 2,20 chains to corner No. 3; thence south 34 degrees 20 minutes, east 1,33 chains to corner No. 4; thence south 52 degrees 30 minutes, west 2,37 chains to the place of beginning, containing an area of one (1) acre.

Final proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Juneau, Alaska on December 1, A. D. 1905.

CHAS. J. HAMILTON, Witness.
CHAS. E. WEBER, JOHN. G. GRANT, CHAS. H. BRYANT.

Any person claiming adversely any portion of the above described tract, or who desires to make protest, must appear at the date and place of making final proof and make such protest.

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